

1-2. (W2:4,17,24. Sp 2:7-9) The apostrophe represents missing letters and not the joining of two words (I have / I've). It can also be used to show possession (the voice belonging to the man – the man's voice) In either case, it must be placed precisely.					
The girl's pencil case was lost.		there is		there's	
3-4. (W2:2,5. Sp 2:17-20) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings.					
The ship sailed on the (see / <u>sea</u>).		Billy would like to come (to / <u>too</u> / two).			
5-6. (W2:6,22,24. Sp 2:27,28) The suffix 'ness' does not change the meaning of the root word. It turns an adjective into a noun (sad-sadness). The prefixes 'un' and 'dis' mean 'not' or 'opposite'. When added to a word, they give it the opposite meaning (Sp 1:30)					
sad	ness	ful	un	dis	prove
7. (W2:7 Sp 1:19) A final 'y' can make a long 'eye' sound			8. (W2:7 Sp 1:13) Magic 'e' makes the vowel 'i' say its name.		
fri	friy	fry	smile	smyl	smyul
9-10. (W2:7. Sp 1:29, 2:21,25) A comparative compares two things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'er' to make the comparative. A superlative compares three or more things. For most one syllable adjectives just add 'est' to make the superlative.					
late	later		nice	nicest	
11-12. (W2:17) A capital letter is used to show the start of a sentence. It must also be used for the first letter of a person's name (proper noun), the personal pronoun 'I' meaning 'me' and for the names of places and the days of the week.					
Mr Jones and Miss Price teach art.			We go to Bob's on Monday and Friday.		
13. (W2:17,24) A comma is used to separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it. It tells the reader to pause, but not for as long as a full stop.					
We have skipping ropes, balls, hoops and beanbags on the playground.					
14. (W2:17) A question mark is used at the end of a word, phrase or sentence to be read as a question. It is used in place of a full stop.			15. (W2:18) There are four types of sentence. A question is an asking sentence and must end with a question mark.		
Would you like a turn?			statement	question	exclamation command
16-17. (W2:24) A noun is a naming word. It names of a person, place or thing. A verb is a doing word. It is an action or a thing you do.					
The <u>flowers</u> in my <u>garden</u> are yellow.			The bird <u>flew</u> up to the trees.		
18. (W2:24) An adjective is a describing word. It describes a noun (small, pretty, fast, broken)			19. (W2:19,24) A phrase has no verb and does not make sense alone. A noun phrase is a noun with any modifier (the dog; some tiny blue beads)		
I climbed into my <u>warm, cosy</u> bed.			the <u>long, sharp</u> knife		
20-21. (W2:7,20,24. Sp 1:28, 2:22) Verbs can be written in past, present or future tense.					
I climbed	I am climbing.		I coloured		I am colouring.
22. (W2:20) A fronted adverbial which sets an action in the future (tomorrow, next week) means the verb must be in the future tense.					
When I get home, Dad		(is / was / <u>will be</u>)		making my tea.	
23. (W2:21) Coordinating conjunctions join two independent (or equal) clauses or sentences to make a compound sentence. The conjunction usually occurs mid-sentence. The seven coordinating conjunctions are: and, but, so, yet, for, nor, or.					
Keep the door shut		(and / <u>or</u> / but)		the dog will get out.	
24. (W2:21) Subordinating conjunctions join a main clause (independent) to a subordinate (dependent) clause to make a complex sentence. The conjunction comes at the beginning of the subordinate clause.					
He shared his sweets		(so that / if / <u>because</u>)		his friend was hungry.	
25. (W2:24) A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words (horse + shoe = horseshoe).					
green	grocer	house	fly	box	